Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Library Publications Reflect a Wealth of Resources

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Cover

Items published by the Library of Congress range from hardback books to newsletters to bibliographic products on compact disc. (Photo by Jim Higgins)

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

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Alice Taylor, Acting Editor

Council of Scholars Holds Biannual Meeting

Members of the Council of Scholars in the Library of Congress met April 27 and 28 to consider several issues of long-term significance to the Library.

The council, which meets twice a year, was established in 1980 to advise the Librarian of Congress on a range of issues and ideas about the state of knowledge and the Library.

Two principal subjects of discussion during the council meeting were (1) the planned world area reading rooms in the newly redesigned Jefferson Building and (2) a proposed National Library of Science and Technology.

In both cases, council discussion focused on ways to ensure regular and effective consultation between specialists in the Library and scholarly experts.

The world area reading rooms offer an opportunity to bring together the regional specialists in the Library with representatives from the overseas field offices who are doing the collecting on location, and with scholars, both American and foreign, who know the regions and languages in question.

These advisory groups could discuss crucial questions of quality control in collection acquisition and management, and make the scholarly communities more fully aware of the services provided them by the Library's overseas acquisitions programs. They could also assist in encouraging more young scholars to commit themselves to the sustained study of foreign languages and regions in future years when Americans will need more than ever to understand other areas of the world.

Discussion of a proposed National Library of Science and Technology embracing existing collections at the Library of Congress led to a lively council debate about the value of assembling vast amounts of information. Some of the members observed that the problem is too much information, not a lack of it; others, including the active scientists, said that if recent research information were not available in a relatively small number of highly respected journals, it was effectively "lost," and it was easier for scientists to start again than to do a lengthy literature search in obscure journals.

They said they preferred to speak with colleagues, the quality of whose judgment they knew, to obtain assessments of the best work in progress. This pointed to the growing importance of electronic communication: e-mail, electronic publishing, and fax. What, under these circumstances, should be the potential role of a Library of Science and Technology?

There appeared to be little enthusiasm for the Library collecting great masses of technical and scientific information. But it was agreed that critical problems persist regarding how to find what exists, what to do about the proliferation of specialized journals, and how to find one's way in the enormous data banks being generated by some mega-projects (e.g., sea-sat, human genome, Hubbell telescope).

The council concluded that a desirable first step might be to convene a special council subcommittee, made up primarily of scientists, to assist the Library's Special Projects team now investigating the National Library of Science and Technology concept. Together they could discuss what purposes could best be served by such a national library.

The meeting was organized by Prosser Gifford, who became director of Scholarly Programs at the Library in January and, as such, serves as secretary to the Council of Scholars.

Council members in attendance were: James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress; Michael H. Abrams (council chair), Class of 1916 Professor of English, Cornell University; Robert Alter, Class of 1937 Professor of Comparative Literature, University of California at Berkeley; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress Emeritus; Gordon A. Craig, J.E. Wallace Sterling Professor of

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The Library's Publishing Office: Exposing Treasured Resources

by Dana J. Pratt

Publishing has been an integral part of the Library of Congress since the institution's earliest days. The Library's first publication appeared in 1801, just one year after the Congress appropriated $5,000 to create its own library. It was an eight-page pamphlet listing the 728 books and three maps that were shipped to Washington by the London bookseller who had been selected to provide the nucleus of the new legislative library.

The primary purpose of the Library's publishing program, now as then, is to advertise widely the wealth of the Library's resources, doing so with publications about its collections, programs, and services. The Publishing Office brings out some 30 titles a year, most of which are written by members of the Library staff. They are aimed at audiences that include the Congress, libraries in the United States and abroad, scholars and researchers, and the general public.

The publications and special items brought out by the Publishing Office reflect the great variety of resources and activities at the Library of Congress. They include bibliographies, guides, catalogs, monographs, conference proceedings, lectures, reports, facsimiles, greeting cards, and postcards.

The range of publishing is best shown with some specific examples:

Respectfully Quoted: A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service. Edited by Suzy Platt. A gathering of 2,100 sparkling quotations, arranged by topic and indexed by subject, author, and keyword. The *Library Journal* has included this book in its selection of the 30 best reference books published in 1989.

Respectfully Quoted is in its second printing, and a third is on order, which will bring to 17,000 the total number of copies in print. (S/N 030-001-00116-4) $29.

This 1952 photograph of President Truman meeting with Winston Churchill is among those listed in the guide Washingtoniana: Photographs, *one of the Library's 1989 publications.*

To Make All Laws: The Congress of the United States, 1789-1989. By James H. Hutson. The first brief history of the Congress published in recent times. There are numerous illustrations in color and black-and-white, drawn from Library collections. (S/N 030-000-00215-6) $9.50.

The Tradition of Science: Landmarks of Western Science in the Collections of the Library of Congress. By Leonard C. Bruno. A highly readable, peak-to-peak account of the major scientific disciplines as they took shape in the writings of the great scientists of the past.

Choice magazine described it as "a beautiful volume that manages to convey many of the unique qualities of the primary sources. The illustrations chosen enhance the text and the captions in themselves convey fascinating details." (S/N 030-000-00183-4) $30.

Washingtoniana: Photographs. By Kathleen Collins. A heavily illustrated guide to Library of Congress collections that include more than 750,000 photographs of the city of Washington, its places and its people, from the middle of the 19th century onward. (S/N 030-000-00210-5) $25.

James Madison and the Search for Nationhood. By Robert A. Rutland. Now in its second printing, this volume traces the political career of the "Father of the Constitution" from his family plantation in Orange County, Va., to the White House.

In its review, the *New Yorker* noted

(Cont. on p. 188)

An engraving attributed to Thomas Colley, The Reconciliation between Britania and her daughter America *(1782), is found in* James Madison and the Search for Nationhood, *which was published by the Library in 1981.*

Publishing *(Cont. from p. 187)*

that "the illustrations are wonderful; they include letters and maps, cartoons and comic prints, scenes of war on land and sea, and many portraits of the fourth President and his spirited wife, Dolley." (S/N 030-000-00133-8) $18.

Railroad Maps of North America: The First Hundred Years. By Andrew J. Modelski. The Library of Congress has a collection of almost 4,000,000 maps, the largest in the world. In that collection are specialized maps of all kinds; railroad maps, for example. This book comprises a selection of 92 such maps. Some of them are shown in color and all are reproduced with great concern for fidelity to the original. (S/N 030-004-00021-3) $28.

Revolutionary America, 1763–1789: A Bibliography. Compiled by Ronald M. Gephart. This widely acclaimed reference work is an annotated guide to the more important primary and secondary sources in the unparalleled Library of Congress collections. The index contains nearly 100,000 references and cross references to the 14,810 numbered entries. (S/N 030-000-00125-7) $38.

Music for Silent Films, 1894–1929, A Guide. By Gillian Anderson. The musical accompaniment to silent films is an integral part of the films themselves. To preserve the film scores and make them more widely available, the Library has microfilmed the silent film music in two significant collections: its own and that of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. This is a guide to locating scores from those collections. (S/N 030-000-00199-1) $27.

This is just a small selection of the many books that the Library of Congress has published in recent years. The books are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402 (cite the stock number [S/N] when ordering). For information about hundreds of other titles, *Publications in Print, 1989,* is available on request from Office Systems Services, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

In addition to publishing on its own, the Library of Congress cooperates with commercial publishers on projects of mutual interest. One recent project was a facsimile of George Catlin's *North American Indian Portfolio.*

In a review in its May/June issue, *American Heritage* said, "This portfolio has now been reproduced in a full-color facsimile of Catlin's 31 original lithographs. James Gilreath's introduction to these superb reproductions traces Catlin's life and hints at his motivation . . . . Catlin did much to preserve the distinct identity and heritage of the Indians. His pictures endure as a powerful reminder of a special culture that once dominated the West."

A prospectus for this limited edition is available from Abbeville Press, Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.

What's coming up? Future issues of the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* will give details when new publications appear; however, the following is a sampling of what readers can look forward to in the next year or so. Among the major publications will be:

- New issues of the *Folklife Annual* and the *Performing Arts Annual.*
- Further volumes in the series, *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789.*
- A historical atlas of Washington, D.C., comprised of reproductions of 227 maps ranging from the 17th century to the present.
- A precise facsimile of the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington, to be published on its 200th anniversary in August 1991.
- *Keys to the Encounter,* the first in a series of illustrated guides to research resources in the Library of Congress; it will focus on the Age of Discovery and the voyage of Christopher Columbus to the New World.
- *Vision of a Collector: The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.* To be published in 1991, the 100th anniversary of the birth of this munificent collector.
- *From the Ends of the Earth: Judaica Treasures in the Library of Congress,* a catalog of the exhibition that will open in March 1991.

• *American Political Prints, 1766–1876: A Catalog of the Collections in the Library of Congress.* (G.K. Hall, 70 Lincoln St., Boston, MA 02111)

• *Through the Looking Glass: Illustrations from Children's Literature, 1991 Library of Congress Engagement Calendar.* (Pomegranate, Box 808022, Petaluma, CA 94975)

• *A Literary Book of Days: American Voices,* with information, quotations, and illustrations drawn from the collections of the Library of Congress. (Universe Books, 381 Park Ave. South, New York, NY 10016)

• *Treasures of the Library of Congress,* a revised edition appearing in early 1991 with a new chapter by the author, Charles A. Goodrum, on the most significant treasures that have been acquired since the first edition was published in 1980. (Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011).

Dana J. Pratt is director of the Publishing Office at the Library of Congress.

The Tradition of Science *carries numerous illustrations from landmark works of science, including this flamingo from Mark Catesby's* Natural History of Carolina, *1731–43.*

CDS Publishing Shares Technical Products with Libraries Worldwide

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) at the Library of Congress publishes the intellectual work of the Library's technical processing staff and distributes it throughout the world.

"During its 88-year history, CDS has produced bibliographic products and services that have enabled the nation's libraries to modernize information access at tremendous cost savings," noted CDS chief Susan M. Tarr.

In 1902 the first CDS service, Library of Congress catalog cards, was created in response to a growing demand. Over the years, CDS has broadened the formats in which it publishes cataloging from cards to print, microfiche, magnetic tape and cartridge, and CD-ROM.

In 1910 CDS began publishing *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH).* Since that time, *LCSH* has proven to be a consistent best-seller. The important information in this publication is now available in all five formats in which CDS publishes.

Library of Congress bibliographic products and services—those materials that help libraries control their collections—bring in almost $6 million a year to the CDS budget. The 35,000 purchasers of these materials include small public, private, or specialty libraries and large university research libraries, corporations, information vendors, and private individuals.

Many products and services consist of records from the MAchine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) database. For instance, MARC Distribution Services (MDS) provides subscriptions to such files as *Books* or *Serials,* that is, all of the machine-readable records for the books or serials that the Library of Congress catalogs. Records from the MARC database are also published in microfiche as part of the *National Union Catalog* product line and are produced as catalog cards.

Members of the Computer Applications Section check a premastering tape that will be used to produce CDMARC Names, *the Library of Congress name authority file on CD-ROM. Seated—Loche McLean (left) and Richard Huang; standing—Philip A. Turner (left) and Ben Mealey.*

The Cataloging Distribution Service now offers magnetic tape subscriptions to users beyond the traditional library clientele. For example, the new Copyright Cataloging Tape Service will benefit lawyers and publishers, as well as librarians.

Many of the more than 125 products and services are in print format, such as cataloging manuals or classification schedules, and began as documents developed in-house by Library staff for their own use. With creative packaging these are made available through CDS to librarians everywhere.

CDS provides a vital link between the nation's bibliographic network and the resources of national libraries around the world. It serves as a clearinghouse and distribution center for the machine-readable

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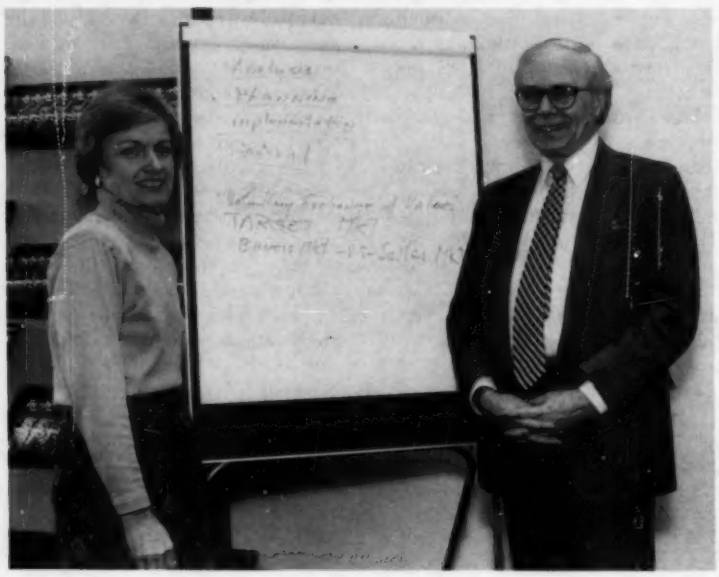
Many CDS print publications are publicized at library conferences. Here, administrative assistant Gloria L. Hammond tells CDS newcomer John DeMarco, operating accountant, about the publications typically exhibited.



Susan Tarr and Kevin Flood discuss the cornerstones of effective marketing for a series of seminars for CDS staff members.

CDS *(Cont. from p. 189)*

national bibliographies of countries such as the United Kingdom, Canada, and in the near future Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

Referring to shifts resulting from the Library's recent reorganization, Ms. Tarr commented that "CDS's transition from the Processing Services department to the new Constituent Services organization gives us an opportunity to deliver Library products and services to a wider variety of audiences.

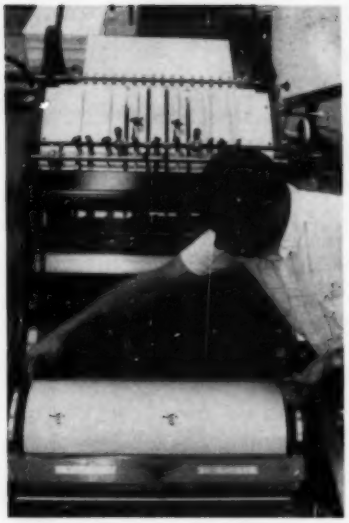
"We perform marketing and product development functions," Ms. Tarr said, explaining that CDS is required by law to make a 10 percent profit, which in recent years has been returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Customer Services Officer R. Kevin Flood uses the private-sector technical materials publishing house model as a basis for operation. "We want to have the same relationship with authoring divisions in the Library that publishers have with their authors," Mr. Flood said.

"We'll take the manuscript or idea, do the market research to determine interest in the product, find out the format or configuration most preferred, and analyze sales potential. We'll decide on how to promote the product, the cost of that promotion, as well as production costs. We'll price the product, market it, take orders, do the accounting, and get it in the mail.

"The sections and units within CDS already perform a number of centralized distribution tasks," said Mr. Flood, referring to Marketing, Computer Applications, Customer Support, Accounts Receivable, Fiscal, and Distribution, "and we're expanding and refining their functions to make our operation more productive.

"Right now we're using these resources not only to produce and distribute CDS products, but also to help other areas of the Library such as the National Translations Center as it expands its customer base and



Offset pressman John Richardson adjusts a CDS job on a press in the Library's Printing Unit. The shop handles many Library publications, including the Library of Congress Information Bulletin.

positions itself in the marketplace.

"We're also cooperating with other divisions such as Retail Marketing. Items from the Sales Shop were shown in our catalog photographs for 1990, and now the Sales Shop will handle a few CDS products on a trial basis for visitors—the *LC Classification Broadside* (a poster set) and a copy of the *LC Classification Outline*, for example," Mr. Flood said.

"With its 130 employees, CDS can provide a great deal of publishing, marketing, and distribution service for the Library," added Ms. Tarr. "We offer one of the primary ways the talents and skills of the Library staff can help support libraries throughout the nation and, indeed, throughout the world."

—Patricia Gray

Publishing at FRD: The Country Studies Series

The Library of Congress Federal Research Division is responsible for producing country studies in the Area Handbook series under an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Army. The Federal Research Division (FRD) took over the program in late 1986 from American University, which had produced the books for more than 25 years.

The series consists of more than 100 titles and covers approximately 143 sovereign states and 15 dependencies. A typical book in the series, intended as an introduction to an individual country, contains five chapters describing and analyzing the country's history, society, economy, government and politics, and national security. All books in the series are hardbound and contain maps, charts, photographs, tables, chapter bibliographies, a glossary, and an index.

The books in the series are used for a wide range of purposes, including training programs for government and military personnel and for college classes on comparative government and international relations. During the past several years, approximately 1 million copies of the books in the series have been sold, and more than 150,000 copies have been distributed to depository libraries throughout the United States.

The latest book in the series, *Mauritania: A Country Study*, has just been released. Edited by Robert E. Handloff, the book documents in particular contemporary Mauritania's struggle to achieve political unity and economic independence and the intermittent drought, desertification, and war in the Western Sahara that have exacerbated the country's political and economic problems.

Country studies to be published later in 1990 include Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Finland, Iraq, Israel, Spain, and Sri Lanka.

Woman on the street in Nouakchott, capital of Mauritania. (Courtesy of Larry Barrie)

A list of books in print in the series is available from the Country Studies Program, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

—Sandra W. Meditz

Scholars *(Cont. from p. 186)*

Humanities Emeritus, Stanford University; Philip Gold, M.D., chief, Clinical Neuroendocrinology Branch, National Institute of Mental Health; Gerald Holton, Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics and professor of the history of science, Harvard University; Akira Iriye, professor of history, Harvard; Laura Nader, professor of anthropology, Berkeley; and C.N. Yang, professor of physics, SUNY at Stony Brook.

The council also includes: Clifford Geertz, professor of social science, Institute for Advanced Study; Nathan Glazer, professor of education and social structure, Harvard; Robert Heilbroner, Norman Thomas Professor of Economics, New School for

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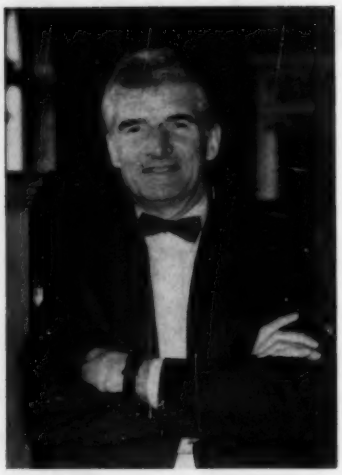

Prosser Gifford, new director of Scholarly Programs at the Library, organized the recent Council of Scholars meeting.

Scholars *(Cont. from p. 191)*
Social Research; Gertrude Himmelfarb, Distinguished Professor of History Emeritus, City University of New York; Joseph Kerman, professor of music, Berkeley; Leszek Kolakowski, professor of philosophy, University of Chicago; Joshua Lederberg, former president, Rockefeller University; Laurence Lynn, Jr., professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; Richard P. Nathan, director, Rockefeller Institute of Government, SUNY, and provost, Rockefeller College of Public Affairs and Policy, SUNY at Albany; Robert Nozick, professor of philosophy, Harvard; Michael Novak, director, Religion, Philosophy, and Public Policy Study, American Enterprise Institute; Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Professor of History, Yale University; Carl Schorske, professor of history, Princeton University; and Jonathan Spence, George B. Adams Professor of History, Yale.

NLS Publishes Reference To World Braille Usage

World Braille Usage, a compendium of braille codes used in countries throughout the world, has been published by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) at the Library of Congress, in cooperation with Unesco.

The content of the 124-page document was developed by NLS/BPH consumer relations officer Judith Dixon based on responses to surveys that were sent to schools, libraries, braille printing houses, and other agencies in 144 nations.

The 85 countries listed in the book responded to the survey with information on literary braille and other types of braille codes, and data on languages in use and the quantity of braille produced in each.

The entry for each country lists the languages used in that country in order of prevalence, along with the basic literary braille codes and their country of origin. There are charts for 71 braille alphabets, most accompanied by charts showing punctuation.

Each entry also identifies the agency that provided the information; cites the braille authority of the country; notes whether contractions are used; and gives bibliographic information on the codebooks for literary, music, mathematics, computer, and science notations.

Vicki Fitzpatrick, senior editor in the NLS/BPH Publications and Media Section, handled the design and production of the volume. She noted that "production not only included simulated braille characters but also alphabetic and other characters for the numerous non-Roman languages in which braille is produced."

George Thuronyi, writer-editor for the section, created a method for producing the simulated braille characters using WordPerfect 5.0 graphics software. The more esoteric foreign alphabets were obtained from a typesetter specializing in foreign languages.

Appendixes provide a bibliography of codebooks and list the agencies that received surveys. The book includes an index by language and a section illustrating the relationship between phonetic symbols and braille signs.

Much about braille usage has changed since the first edition of *World Braille Usage* was produced in 1953. In 1984 NLS/BPH director Frank Kurt Cylke entered into an agreement with Unesco to revise the outdated volume. The late Richard H. Evensen, who was head of the NLS/BPH Braille Development Section, originally undertook the task of revision.

Copyright Office Drafts Copyright Agreements for Bush-Gorbachev Summit

Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman and several members of his staff have been working with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to draft those portions of the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement on copyright matters for a planned signature at the Bush-Gorbachev summit scheduled for May 30 in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Oman and policy planning advisors Eric Schwartz and Lewis Flacks have drafted position papers and supplied background materials in addition to negotiating with their Soviet counterparts on the copyright provisions.

"The Copyright Office has devoted a great deal of time, resources, and energy to make sure that copyright provisions are incorporated in the trade agreement," said Mr. Oman. "We are grateful to Ambassador [Carla] Hills [the U.S. Trade Representative] for giving us the chance to work closely with her team to increase the level of copyright protection in the Soviet

Union and around the world."

Through the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the recommendations of the Register and his advisors were negotiated at four presummit meetings that resulted in a tentative agreement in Paris in late April.

The Soviet Union is a signatory of the Geneva Act of 1952 of the Universal Copyright Convention, and it has announced that it plans to join the Berne Convention. If the Soviet Union does join Berne, its domestic copyright law will have to be amended, just as United States law was amended prior to the United States joining the Berne Convention in 1989.

MARC Update

June 1990 MARBI Meetings

Proposals

Nine USMARC format proposals will be considered by the American Library Association (ALA) ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at its June meetings in Chicago.

The major proposal to be considered is that pertaining to the handling of classification data.

☐ *Proposal 89-1: Proposed Classification Format.* This revised proposal pertains to a proposed new USMARC format to accommodate data from classification schedules, such as *Library of Congress Classification, Dewey Decimal Classification,* and *National Library of Medicine Classification.*

Four proposals have to do with additions/changes to the USMARC holdings format.

☐ *Proposal 89-9: Changes to Two Note Fields in the Holdings Format.* This proposal recommends (1) making field 845 obsolete (and defining field 540 as "Terms Governing Use and Reproduction Note"), and (2) making field 843 (Reproduction Note) obsolete and defining fields 260, 300, 362, and 490 in the holdings format to accommodate information previously recorded in the field.

☐ *Proposal 89-2: Changes to Bibliographic Field 850.* This proposal calls for (1) making bibliographic field 850 (Holding Institution) a holdings/bibliographic field; (2) changing the name of the field and subfield ‡a to "Union List Locations Data"; and (3) making subfields ‡b, ‡d, and ‡e obsolete.

☐ *Proposal 89-8: Additions/Changes to the Holdings Format to Accommodate Non-Serial Holdings Statements.* Three specific proposals are presented on how to accommodate (1) extent of unit; (2) name of unit; and (3) textual and coded physical form information in the holdings format.

☐ *Proposal 90-7: Change to 008/08-11 in the Holdings Format.* Two options are presented for coding character position 11 (Intent to cancel date) in the 008 Fixed-Length Data Elements field to indicate that the element is not applicable to the single-part item in hand.

Three proposals pertain to additions/changes to the USMARC bibliographic format.

☐ *Proposal 89-14: Changes to Leader/06 in the Bibliographic Format.* For Leader/06 (Type of record), this proposal calls for defining code "t - Manuscript language material" and gives the options of either redefining code "b - Archival and manuscripts control" as "Mixed material" or defining a new value for such material (and making code b obsolete).

☐ *Proposal 89-15: Defining Leader/08 in the Bibliographic Format.* A recommendation is made to define character position 08 of the Leader as "Type of control," with two values: "b - No specified type of control" and "a - Archival control."

☐ *Proposal 90-3: Accommodating Reading Grade Level Code, Etc. Information in Bibliographic Field 521.*

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New Folklife Annual Features Tourism, Frontier, Folk Art

Cover of annual features Mary Vanderhorst, maker of sweetgrass baskets in South Carolina. (Photo by David A. Taylor)

Although the American frontier was declared closed in 1890 by the U.S. Census, the concept of frontier continues to linger in the national imagination. *Folklife Annual 88-89,* recently published by the American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress, includes 11 articles on the concepts of the frontier, wilderness, tourism, and folk art.

Articles by Mary Hufford, Erika Brady, and David Whisnant portray the way different notions of a landscape may be projected upon it, whether by fox hunters in New Jersey, tourists in Missouri, or well-meaning New England women in Appalachia; Marta Weigle shows in her description of a New Mexico guide that these projections may be used to exploit tourism; and Jane

(Cont. on p. 194)

Pigeon flyer Whitey Betts is one of the subjects of the Folklife Annual *article "Pigeon Flyers and City Skies." (Photo by Terry Hourigan)*

Folk Annual *(Cont. from p. 193)* Schwartz shows in her article on pigeon flying that even in a dense cityscape like Brooklyn's there is a craving for wide open spaces.

Along with these articles are six others that detail the way folk art traditions are maintained in different contexts, usually by adapting to changing times or a changing landscape: Charles Zug writes of North Carolina potter Burlon Craig, who produces wares to suit his market; Sally Peterson tells of a Hmong basketmaker who learned to use plastic straps instead of traditional materials; Dale Rosengarten describes the plight of South Carolina sweetgrass basketmakers, whose material is threatened by development in the region; and Pamela Swing shows that formal teaching techniques are sometimes needed to preserve traditional fiddle playing.

In contrast, Don Yoder and Ervin Beck write of Pennsylvania Dutch fraktur and Indiana glass painting, respectively, both of which are created in stable communities.

Edited by James Hardin and Alan Jabbour, the 88–89 annual is dedicated to the centennial of the American Folklore Society, which was founded in Cambridge, Mass., in 1888, and held its first meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1889. There are 130 illustrations, with 43 in full color.

Folklife Annual 88–89 is available for $11, including postage and handling. The 168-page hardcover volume may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Order using title and stock number (S/N 030-000-00217-2). Check or money order should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents. Payment may also be made with VISA, MasterCard, or Choice, citing account number, expiration date, and signature.

MARC Update *(Cont. from p. 193)* This proposal calls for defining either additional subfield codes or indicator values in field 521 (Target Audience Note) in order to enable one to specifically identify reading grade, interest age, and interest grade level code information, information generally found on children's and young adult books.

The last proposal is a result of Discussion Paper No. 32 (Handling Bibliographic Records on Diskettes) having been discussed at the January 1990 MARBI meetings.

☐ *Proposal 90-6: Microcomputer Diskette Specifications for Volume and File Labels.* Specifications for the structure, fields, and data elements of volume and file labels on microcomputer diskettes are presented.

Discussion Papers

Six discussion papers will be considered at the June 1990 MARBI meetings.

☐ *Discussion Paper No. 36: Coding the 008 Field in Records for Reproductions.* This paper seeks to find out whether any 008 Fixed-Length Data Elements information for reproductions needs to be accommodated in the future in a separate holdings record if such records are to be used to handle bibliographic information pertaining to reproductions.

☐ *Discussion Paper No. 37: Item Level Information and the USMARC Format for Holdings Data.* This paper presents the types of item level information required by applications such as circulation and inventory.

☐ *Discussion Paper No. 39: Linkage of Holdings Records to Bibliographic Records.* This paper discusses the different fields used in the holdings format which link separate holdings records to related bibliographic records.

☐ *Discussion Paper No. 40: Identification of Records.* This paper explores how to identify whose number is present in field 001 (Control Number), and related issues.

☐ *Discussion Paper No. 38: Handling Indirect Geographic Subject Subdivision Form Information in Authority Records.* This paper gives three options for how indirect geographic subject subdivision information

could best be handled in authority records.

☐ *Discussion Paper No. 41: Options for Non-Roman Data in Authority Records.* This paper proposes two possible ways of handling non-Roman data in authority records: in a single authority record or in two separate records. Data modeling for each option is presented.

For specifics on the dates, times, and locations in which the proposals and discussion papers will be discussed at the ALA conference, contact Sally H. McCallum, chief, Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; or call (202) 707-6237.

The proposals and discussion papers are available from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) as part of the subscription service *USMARC Format: Proposed Changes.* A one-year subscription to this service costs $39 for U.S. subscribers and $52 for international subscribers. For subscription information, write CDS, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington DC 20541; or telephone (202) 707-6100; or FAX (202) 707-1334.

Multiple Versions Report Available

Multiple Versions Forum Report, an account of the discussions and conclusions of a group that met December 5-8, 1989, at Airlie, Va., is now available from the Network Development and MARC Standards Office at the Library of Congress.

The forum was convened for the purpose of reaching a consensus on various aspects of constructing bibliographic records for items that are the same in content but differ in physical representation. It was supported by the Council on Library Resources through a grant to the Library of Congress.

Techniques for handling multiple versions of material have been under intense discussion over the last few years because of new initiatives to coordinate and increase the production of preservation microforms. In order to bring a variety of perspectives to the discussion the forum participants were selected to represent different backgrounds, including local systems, network systems, national libraries, archives, cataloging systems, USMARC, AACR 2, microforms, preservation, serials, and special materials.

The meeting focused on identifying and evaluating various solutions for the USMARC record-based communications environment, recognizing that the network and local systems environments are highly sensitive to the communications format. The impact of the communications decision on end users, both library staff and library users, was also considered.

A number of techniques were examined in detail, including: composite (carrying descriptions of multiple versions in one record); hierarchical (carrying descriptions of multiple versions in partial records that are bibliographically dependent on a separate full bibliographic record); and separate (carrying descriptions of multiple versions in separate, bibliographically independent records that are linked).

In the examination of the techniques, the forum participants focused the discussion on one type of multiple "equivalent" versions: preservation microform master and service copy versions that are made of original print material, both monographic and serial. It was recognized that the definition of "equivalent" for different forms of material must be more precisely defined by specialists who handle the material.

In the discussions the only model that held up well to the forum's evaluation criteria was a two-tier hierarchical model in which a full bibliographic record may have holdings records that contain version information linked to it.

Based on the forum consensus, discussions will take place at the American Library Association (ALA) annual meeting in June concerning changes that may be needed in the *USMARC Format for Holdings Data* and the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (or the interpretation of the rules). Also at ALA, groups will determine which types of versions in various media should be considered equivalent versions and which should be treated as different editions.

To obtain a free copy of the *Multiple Versions Forum Report,* write to the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

–Sally H. McCallum

Computer Networks Are Topic of Online Users Group Program

The use of computer networks at the Library of Congress was the subject of a program presented by the Library of Congress Online Users Group in February.

The first of two speakers was Ray Denenberg, of the Network Development/MARC Standards Office, who described Internet, a nationwide data communications network that the Library plans to access this year.

Simply stated, Internet allows "internetworking," or the communication between systems on different networks. Local area networks (LANs) can typically connect from two to 50 pieces of computer equipment (terminals, microcomputers, printers, etc.) within an office or department.

LANs may be interconnected by higher capacity networks which typically operate throughout an organization or "campus." These campus networks may themselves be

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Earth Day 1990 Reading List

The following books and magazines about Earth Day 1990 issues were selected by members of the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress.

Special issues of magazines, with topical articles

Scientific American, Vol. 261, No. 3, September 1989. Issue on "Managing Planet Earth."

Smithsonian, Vol. 21, No. 1, April 1990. Issue on "The Environment."

Time, Vol. 133, No. 1, 2 January 1989. "Planet of the Year" issue on "Endangered Earth."

General books on the environmental crisis

Commoner, Barry. *Making Peace with the Planet*. New York: Pantheon Books, 1990.

Ehrlich, Anne H., and Paul R. Ehrlich. *Earth*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1987.

Weiner, Jonathan. *The Next One Hundred Years: Shaping the Fate of Our Living Earth*. New York (etc.): Bantam Books, 1990.

Edited volumes

Brown, Lester, and others. *State of the World 1990: A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society*. New York and London: W. W. Norton & Company, 1990. (Yearly reports with topical chapters have been published since 1984.)

DeFries, Ruth S., and Thomas F. Malone, eds. *Global Change and Our Common Future: Papers From a Forum*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1989. (The Forum on Global Change and Our Common Future, 1989.)

Goldsmith, Edward, and Nicholas Hildyard, gen. eds. *The Earth Report: The Essential Guide to Global Ecological Issues*. Los Angeles: Price Stern Sloan Inc., 1988. (Major articles and brief references to current issues.)

Wild, Russell, ed. *The Earth Care Annual 1990*. Emmaus, PA: National Wildlife Federation and Rodale Press, 1990. (Collected environmental reporting from 1989 magazines and newspapers.)

World Resources 1988-89: A Report by the World Resources Institute and the International Institute for Environment and Development in Collaboration With the United Nations Environment Programme. New York: Basic Books Inc., 1988. (A series of reports on the global environment published since 1986. The 1990-91 report, published by Oxford University Press, will be available in June 1990.)

Books on specific selected topics

Ausubel, Jesse H., and Hedy E. Sladovich, eds. *Technology and Environment*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1989. (Environmentally responsible economic development.)

Berger, John J. *Restoring the Earth: How Americans are Working to Renew Our Damaged Environment*. New York: Anchor Press, Doubleday, 1987. (Ecological restoration: the repair of damaged resources and re-creation of ecosystems.)

Brown, Michael H. *The Toxic Cloud: The Poisoning of America's Air*. New York (etc.): Harper & Row, 1987. (Hazards of toxic materials in the atmosphere.)

Coffel, Steve. *But Not a Drop to Drink! The Lifesaving Guide to Good Water*. New York: Rawson Associates, 1989. (The water crisis: dwindling reserves, competition between users, and contaminants.)

Coming Full Circle: Succesful Recycling Today. New York: Environmental Defense Fund, 1988. (Individual recycling programs, with their institutional, technological, and legal bases.)

Ehrlich, Paul R. *The Machinery of Nature*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986. (An explanation of ecology: the living world around us and how it works.)

Ehrlich, Paul R., and Anne H. Ehrlich. *The Population Explosion*. New York, London (etc.): Simon and Schuster, 1990. (How increasing population is contributing to Earth's problems.)

Fisher, David E. *Fire & Ice: The Greenhouse Effect, Ozone Depletion and Nuclear Winter*. New York (etc.): Harper & Row, 1990. (An explanation of these dangers to Earth and how they can be avoided.)

Goldemberg, Jose, Thomas B. Johannson, Amulya K. N. Reddy, and Robert H. Williams. *Energy for a Sustainable World*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 1987. (Technological opportunities for using energy more efficiently.)

Head, Suzanne, and Robert Heinzman, eds. *Lessons of the Rainforest*. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1990. (The complex issues of tropical deforestation, with strategies for slowing destruction.)

Long, Robert Emmet, ed. *The Problem of Waste Disposal*. New York: H. W. Wilson Company, 1989. (Collected magazine articles on refuse and the environment, ocean waste disposal, nuclear waste, and other hazardous waste.)

Matthiessen, Peter. *Wildlife in America*. (Revised, updated edition.) New York: Viking, 1987. (Three and a half centuries of destruction, and attempts to protect the survivors.)

Miller, Alan S., Irving M. Mintzer, and Sara H. Hoagland. *Growing Power: Bioenergy for Development and Industry*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 1986. (Hastening and improving bioenergy development in industrial and developing countries.)

Pringle, Laurence. *Rain of Troubles: The Science and Politics of Acid Rain*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, and London, Collier Macmillan Publishers, 1988. (Causes and effects of acid rain and problems associated with its reduction.)

Repetto, Robert. *The Forest for the Trees? Government Policies and the Misuse of Forest Resources*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 1988. (How governments are increasing the loss of their forests through misguided policies.)

Rush to Burn: Solving America's Garbage Crisis? Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island Press, 1989. (Solid waste disposal: articles originally published in the newspaper *Newsday*.)

Wilson, Edward O., ed. *Biodiversity*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1988. (Biological diversity in crisis: papers and addresses from the National Forum on BioDiversity, 1986.)

What every person can do: manuals for individual action

Caplan, Ruth, and the staff of Environmental Action. *Our Earth, Ourselves: The Action-Oriented Guide to Help You Protect and Preserve Our Planet*. New York (etc.): Bantam Books, 1990.

The Earth Works Group. *50 Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Earth*. Berkeley: Earthworks Press, 1989.

Erickson, Brad, ed. *Call to Action: Handbook for Ecology, Peace and Justice*. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1990.

Global Tomorrow Coalition. Walter H. Corson, ed. *The Global Ecology Handbook: What You Can Do About the Environmental Crisis*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1990.

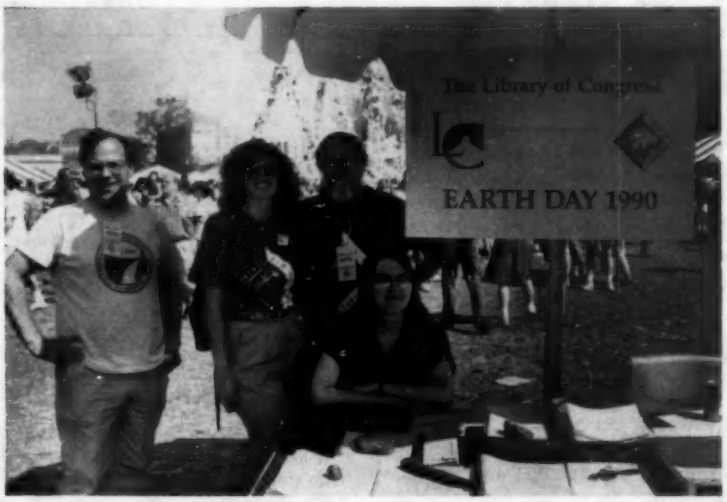
Hollender, Jeffrey. *How to Make the World a Better Place: A Guide to Doing Good*. New York: William Morrow, 1990.

MacEachern, Diane. *Save Our Planet: 750 Everyday Ways You Can Help Clean Up the Earth*. New York: Dell Publishing, 1990.

Sombke, Laurence. *The Solution to Pollution: 101 Things You Can Do to Clean Up Your Environment*. New York: MasterMedia Limited, 1990.

Staff Members Raise Earth Day Awareness at the Library of Congress

Earth Day was honored on the Library grounds with the planting of a tree. Involved in the project were: Mr. Trew (left); Mr. Wilkinson; Joseph W. Price, chief, Science and Technology Division; Ms. Marcus; Ms. Meikle; John Sullivan, public affairs specialist, Public Affairs Office; Margery Maier, special assistant to the chief, Science and Technology Division; Mr. Vankevich; and Laura Schneider, gardener, Office of the Architect of the Capitol.



Among the volunteers at the Library of Congress table at Earth Day 1990 on the Mall were Peter Vankevich (left), Stephanie Marcus, Ron Wilkinson, and Teresa Meikle.

Largely through the efforts of individual staff members, many at the Library of Congress have had access to a reading list, a film festival, and just plain interesting talk about the subject on many minds this spring: Earth Day 1990.

Ronald S. Wilkinson, senior science specialist in the Library's Science and Technology Division, was the person most responsible for bringing the many questions raised by Earth Day to the attention of Library employees. He was assisted by science reference librarians Stephanie Marcus and Teresa Meikle and Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) president Peter Vankevich.

Through their efforts an Earth Day information table offering publications on environmental issues and information on Earth Day happenings was set up outside the Madison Building cafeteria.

An Earth Day film festival was presented in the Mary Pickford Theater on April 17 and 18, featuring films on a wide range of environmental issues, including deforestation and alternative energy.

Another Earth Day activity at the Library was a tree planting ceremony on April 19. Thanks to the efforts of James Trew, director of Integrated Support Services, and the permission of the Architect of the Capitol's office, a Kwanzan Cherry tree was planted on the northwest grounds of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Mr. Wilkinson and a group of volunteers were on hand during the Earth Day celebration on the Mall April 22. They staffed a table in the Expo area adjacent to the Mall rally and distributed reading lists and bibliographies on environmental topics.

The idea behind these activities was to get people thinking on a daily basis about what they can do to ease

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Earth Day *(Cont. from p. 197)*
environmental problems. Ron Wilkinson saw the celebration of the 20th anniversary of Earth Day as a revitalization of spirit for action in the next 10 crucial years.

About his reasons for venturing into the project he said, "I have been a concerned environmentalist for many years and I believed I should use the experiences I had 20 years ago during the first Earth Day to involve and interest others in the Library and the public in general. I can only hope that our efforts here have some impact on those we touched and that people learn the grave responsibilities we have in passing along to future generations a better place to live."

Computer Networks *(Cont. from p. 195)*
interconnected by regional networks, such as NYSERNet and SURANet (the Library will access Internet by joining SURANet through the University of Maryland).

Regional networks can in turn be connected via "long-haul" networks, such as NSFNet, ARPANET, and MILNET.

Finally, long-haul networks can be interconnected by Internet. One authoritative definition of Internet is a "particular collection of networks and gateways (including ARPANET, MILNET, and NSFNet) that use the TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol) suite of protocols, and functions as a single, cooperative virtual network."

Mr. Denenberg compared and contrasted the TCP/IP Internet protocol to the seven-layer computer protocol model developed by the International Standards Organization called the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model.

The basic services provided by Internet are electronic mail, file transfer, remote job entry, and remote login.

Many Library staff members currently communicate with colleagues at other libraries through electronic mail services provided by such utilities as Dialcom, ALAnet, CLASS, RLG, and OCLC. The use of Internet therefore could reduce the need to maintain multiple accounts on various electronic mail systems. Mr. Denenberg noted that because OCLC and RLG are currently connected to Internet, users of their electronic mail systems have probably already used Internet.

The Internet file transfer capability could prove useful for the electronic exchange of files of bibliographic records, as with the Linked Systems Project. Internet's support for remote job entry will offer the possibility of sharing computer resources available at other sites, although the Library does not have any immediate plans to make use of this capability.

Through remote login services provided by Internet, the Library should more easily be able to access the online public access catalogs at other libraries, as well as provide offsite access to its own online catalog. In fact, the online catalogs of the following universities are among those currently accessible via Internet: California-Berkeley, Michigan, Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maryland, Notre Dame, Penn State, Carnegie Mellon, and CARL (Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries).

Remote login will also reduce the need to use more costly long distance telephone lines or commercial data networks such as Telenet and Tymnet to access online catalogs at other libraries. In addition, remote login will provide "virtual terminal" services so that users will not have to identify the type of terminal they are using to the remote system being accessed.

The second speaker was Tom Littlejohn of the Library's Information Technology Services (ITS) directorate. He provided technical details on local area networks currently in use at the Library, and on data communications using the international standard X.25 protocol.

The X.25 protocol is employed by Telenet, a commercial data communications vendor recently purchased by U.S. Sprint. Subscribers to Telenet can dial local telephone numbers in most cities and access many remote computers without incurring long distance telephone charges.

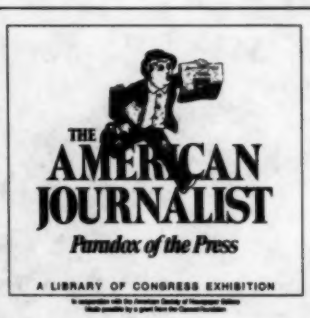
The Library currently uses Telenet to provide remote computers without incurring long distance telephone charges.

The Library currently uses Telenet to provide remote access to its computers by both remote ASCII and 3270-type terminals, such as with the National Cooperative Cataloging Project. Telenet also provides the computer-to-computer communication for the Linked Systems Project.

There are also several LANs currently in use at the Library. ITS operates a token ring LAN that provides access to its mainframe by PCs installed in ITS. The National Finance Center and the Contracts and Logistics Office employ separate token ring LANs which provide access to the ITS mainframe. Finally, the Congressional Research Service has an Ethernet LAN that is also connected to the ITS mainframe.

Mr. Littlejohn described Library plans to experiment with other LANs in addition to the Internet connection.

—Robert O. Ralls



American Journalist Exhibition

The exhibition "The American Journalist: Paradox of the Press" is now on view at the Library of Congress in the Madison Gallery.

The show is open to the public 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m., Monday–Friday, and 8:30 a.m.–6 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, through August 12.

Library Opens Coolidge Auditorium For 1990 Summer Chamber Festival

The Summer Chamber Festival in performance at the Coolidge.

The ninth Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival will be held in June in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium, which will be reopened just for this series of five concerts.

Unanticipated delays in the renovation of the Thomas Jefferson Building have provided the unexpected opportunity for the artists of the Summer Chamber Festival to perform in the Coolidge Auditorium this year as they have for the past eight years.

Concerts will be offered Tuesday and Friday evenings, June 12, 15, 19, 22, and 26, at 8 p.m. Open rehearsals will be held Wednesday mornings, June 13 and June 20, at 11 a.m. All events are free to the public with no tickets required.

The critically acclaimed Summer Chamber Festival, under the artistic direction of Miles Hoffman, will present an exciting and varied program of music that combines the great classics, lesser-known works of major composers, and American works, new and old. The music will include a wide variety of instrumental combinations, from duos to sextets, for piano, strings, winds, and voice.

Among the works to be performed are "Scenes From a Movie" by Earl Kim, for soprano, baritone, violin, violoncello, and piano; two McKim Fund commissions by Lee Hoiby and George Rochberg; Stravinsky's *Duo Concertant* for violin and piano; Fauré's *Dolly* for piano, four-hands; *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* by Mozart; and Poulenc's *Elégie* for horn and piano.

Music by Schumann, Ravel, Schubert, Beethoven, Piston, Shostakovich, Brahms, Rossini, Bloch, and Mendelssohn will also be represented in the programs of the five concerts.

The artists of the 1990 Summer Chamber Festival are violinists Elisabeth Adkins, Alexis Galpérine, and Junko Ohtsu; violist and director Miles Hoffman; cellists Evelyn Elsing, Julia Lichten, and Cécilia Tsan; double bassist Frank Carnovale; pianists Edmund Battersby, Jean-Louis Haguenauer, and Ann Schein; clarinetist Loren Kitt; hornist Anthony Cecere; bassoonist Lynette Diers Cohen; flutist Toshiko Kohno; oboist Gerard Reuter; soprano Linda Mabbs; and baritone Charles Damsel.

The 1990 Library of Congress Summer Chamber Festival is made possible through the generosity of the Atlantic Richfield Foundation as well as other corporations and private donors.

Radio Series on Poetry Produced at Library

The radio series, "The Poet and the Poem at the Library of Congress," began broadcasting on station WPFW (89.3 FM), Washington, D.C., at 8 p.m. on May 20. It will be broadcast by satellite to other radio stations nationwide in the fall.

The series, featuring some of the nation's leading poets, was recently taped at the Library of Congress by producer and co-host Grace Cavalieri. Guest co-host for the series is Nancy Galbraith, head of the poetry program at the Library.

The first program featured Howard Nemerov, who has just completed his term as Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry at the Library of Congress. Subsequent programs will consist of interviews exploring the craft of writing with poets Ann Darr, Roland Flint, Carolyn Forche, Richard Harteis, Josephine Jacobsen, Dolores Kendrick, Maxine Kumin, William Meredith, Linda Pastan, Stanley Plumley, Henry Taylor, Hilary Tham, and Reed Whittemore.

The series was made possible by the D.C. Community Humanities Council, the Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry, and WPFW-FM. The coordinator of Library of Congress arrangements for the series was John Sullivan, public affairs specialist. Michael Turpin, senior studio engineer in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division's Magnetic Recording Laboratory, was the recording engineer.

Poet and playwright Grace Cavalieri has hosted the popular radio program "The Poet and the Poem" for the past 14 years. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting recently awarded a silver medal to Ms. Cavalieri for the best live performance program in 1989.

The new series will air twice each month (except October) from May 20 through November 25. For more detailed schedule information, call John Sullivan at (202) 707-9216.

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